

GERMAN SUBMARINE CROSSES ATLANTIC; IS WORLD'S FIRST SUBMARINE MERCHANTMAN

DEUTSCHLAND BRINGS BIG CARGO OF DYE

Nickel and Rubber. Badly Needed by German Army, to Be Taken From America on Return Trip—Captain Brings Message From Kaiser.

NO RESTRICTIONS IF COMMERCIAL VESSEL

Coming of Deutschland Raises Question of Neutrality.—Washington's First Concern is to Determine Whether It Is Merchant or War Craft.—Ownership May Have Much to Do With Status.

Baltimore.—The world's first submarine merchantman, the German underwater liner Deutschland, anchored below Baltimore after voyaging safely across the Atlantic, passing the allied blockading squadrons and eluding enemy cruisers watching for her from the American coast. She carried a full cargo of 750 tons of costly chemicals and dyestuffs, and is to carry back home a similar amount of nickel and crude rubber sorely needed by the German army.

Sixteen days out from Bremerhaven, the submarine reached safely between the Virginia capes at 1:45 o'clock Sunday morning, passing on the surface covered by a heavy fog of darkness which settled over the entrance of the bay with the setting of a tell-tale half moon. Once inside, the visitor threw caution aside and began shrieking his siren, signalling a pilot and at the same time attracting the attention of the tug Thomas F. Timmins which had been waiting in the lower bay for nearly two weeks to greet the Deutschland and convey her into port.

Three hours later, at 4:45 o'clock the big submarine started up the bay with the German merchant flag flying under her own power, piloted by Captain Frederick D. Cooke, of the Virginia Pilots' Association, and conveyed by the Timmins. She was making more than 12 knots an hour and could have been in Baltimore by night, but arrangements had been made for receiving her with formal ceremonies Monday and her captain was ordered to wait in the lower harbor. He and his crew of 29 men remained aboard the craft until it reached Baltimore.

Regarding his vessel as a merchantman subject to no unusual restrictions, the skipper, whose name is said to be Captain Kalrig, went up the Chesapeake, without waiting to notify local customs and quarantine authorities of his presence. He was five hours away before Norman Hamilton, collector of Norfolk-Newport News, heard the news, and started on his trail aboard the coast guard cutter Onondaga, and it is understood that she merely was ordered out to keep the strange craft under surveillance as a neutrality precaution. Quarantine and port regulations were complied with when the vessel moved up to her dock.

Little was known here about what happened during the epoch-making cruise across the ocean which in a small measure at least breaks the blockade trade with the rest of the world. Such information as was available, came indirectly from the pilot and from Captain Hans F. Hirsch, of the North German Lloyd liner Necker, laid up here since the beginning of the war. Captain Hirsch boarded the Deutschland from the Timmins and made the trip up the bay with her.

According to the accounts reaching here, the underwater liner's superstructure was standing 15 feet above the water when she came in. Until daylight she showed no flag, but the German merchant ensign was raised at sun-up.

Fourteen Raiders Killed.
El Paso, Texas.—Two Americans and an American-born Mexican shot and killed fourteen Mexican bandits in a running fight three miles from Anapra, N. M., only seven miles west of El Paso, and across the New Mexico State line. The posse of Americans was led by Tom Perrine, a former Texas Ranger, desert scout, and customs line rider. His two companions were Jess Adams, another Texan, and Alex Alevra, a Mexican boy who was born on the American side.

Bud Fisher Breaks Rib.
Saraboga, N. Y.—"Bud" Fisher, the cartoonist, was pinned beneath his automobile when it overturned on the state road north of this city, but escaped with a broken rib and several scratches.

SEALED MESSAGE FOR WILSON FROM KAISER

Vessel Makes 4,000-Mile Sea Voyage Being the Longest Ever Undertaken by Any Underwater Craft.

Norfolk.—Bearing a sealed message from Emperor William of Germany, to President Woodrow Wilson, running the gauntlet of innumerable dangers from mines, sea-sweepers and enemy warships, and bringing a cargo of dyestuffs, chemicals and mail estimated at 750 tons, the German undersea merchantman, the Deutschland, quietly slipped into Chesapeake Bay Sunday morning at 1:45. It was the completion of a 4,000-mile sea voyage for the craft, the longest and most hazardous ever attempted by any submarine. Three hours later, led by the tug Thomas F. Timmins, the little vessel with a record of 13 days of mysterious vigil off the Virginia capes, the great submarine began the last leg of her voyage, up the Chesapeake Bay.

On the heels of the Deutschland and following in her wake with all the speed to be coaxed from her powerful boilers, the coast guard Onondaga dashed up the bay.

On board the Onondaga is Collector Norman Hamilton of Norfolk and a number of newspaper men. Whether or not Mr. Hamilton has orders is not known. Some believe that the Onondaga undertook the chase of the Deutschland at the request of Mr. Hamilton and that he and not Captain Chiswell is under orders.

No Torpedo Tubes.
The Deutschland carries, mounted in her conning tower, two small guns, of about three-inch caliber. There were no evidences of torpedo tubes. She is also equipped with a bridge and powered by two Diesel engines, of the latest type. The boat is capable of submerging in less than two minutes. On the surface of the water the submersible has a speed of from two to three knots an hour more than the average merchant steamer.

According to Pilot Fred Cooke, of the Virginia Pilots' Association, the first American to board the Deutschland after she arrived on this side of the Atlantic, the crew wore regulation uniforms of German merchantmen seamen. No flag was displayed when the Deutschland first appeared off the capes. Later, when inside the bay, the German merchantman's ensign was raised.

Captain Cooke said the commander of the Deutschland made no effort to conceal anything and was extremely frank in stating his mission to the United States, that of instituting an undersea merchant marine export and import business between the United States and Germany.

WASHINGTON WATCHES NEUTRALITY PHASE

First Concern is to Consider Whether Submersible Is Properly a Merchantman.

Washington.—The first concern of the United States in the arrival of the German submarine Deutschland is to determine whether the submersible is properly a merchant vessel or whether under any interpretation of the principles of international law she could be classed as a warship. Nothing but an examination of the submarine itself with a survey of her armament if any, and the composition and character of her crew can settle the point. This will be made by the State Department and the customs authorities as soon as the ship puts into Baltimore.

Whichever way the issue is decided new questions of international law are almost sure to be added to the many which the war has produced for the United States.

As a warship the Deutschland would be required to leave an American port within 24 hours of her arrival unless additional time was required to make her seaworthy.

As purely a commercial ship she would be as free to enter and leave American ports as any other and this government would have no concern in the novel manner of her coming or the fact that the ingenuity and daring of the German Admiralty had been able to get a ship through the Allied blockade. If she should venture to return to Germany the submarine would enjoy protection of the United States within the three-mile limit. If she should fall a prey to hostile warships on the high seas the concern of this government, in its stand for the safety of peaceful commercial ships, would be governed entirely by the conduct and character of the submarine itself, precisely as if she sailed wholly above the water.

LANSING STRESSES IMMEDIATE ACTION

ARREDONDO TRANSMITS TO HIS GOVERNMENT LANSING'S BRIEF NOTE.

SPEEDILY SOLVE TROUBLES

Officials Believe More Can Be Accomplished Through Informal Conferences Than Formal Exchanging of Views.

Washington.—Inception of the diplomatic conversations which it is hoped will result in a settlement of differences between Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Ambassador designate, and Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State, than by a formal interchange of views. They are willing to accede, however to some other plan should the de facto government propose it.

Mr. Arredondo transmitted to his government a brief and friendly note handed to him by Secretary Lansing, expressing gratification over the turn affairs between the two governments has taken and accepting proposals for diplomatic settlement of points in dispute. The communication was approved by the cabinet.

The text follows:
"Secretary: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of July 4, 1916, in which you transcribe a note addressed to me by the Secretary of Foreign Relations of your government and to request that you will transmit to him the following reply:

"Mr. Secretary:
"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your courteous note transmitted to me by Senor Arredondo on the fourth instant, in which you refer to my notes of June 20 and June 25, and to assure you of the sincere gratification of my government at the frank statement of the difficulties which have unfortunately arisen in our relations along the international boundary and the unreserved expression of the desire of your government to reach an adjustment of the difficulties on a broad and amicable basis.

The same spirit of friendship and of solicitude for the continuance of cordial relations between our two countries inspires my government which equally desires an immediate solution of the matters of difference which have long vexed both governments. It is especially pleasing to my government that the de facto government of Mexico is disposed to give quick as well as practical consideration in a spirit of concord to the remedies which may be applied to the existing condition. Reciprocating the same desire, the government of the United States is prepared immediately to exchange views as to a practical plan to remove finally and prevent a recurrence of the difficulties which have been the source of the controversy.

"Accept, Mr. Secretary, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

"I am, sir,
"Yours very sincerely,
"ROBERT LANSING."

SOLDIERS ORDERED OUT TO PREVENT STRIKE TROUBLE

Governor Craig Orders Four Companies N. C. Coast Artillery to Wilmington to Keep Down Riots.

Asheville, N. C.—Governor Locke Craig, who is at his home here, announced that four companies of coast artillery had been sent to Wilmington as a precautionary move, in connection with the street car strike at that place. The troops sent in response to orders from Governor Craig are the coast artillery of Charlotte, Greensboro, Salisbury and Goldsboro. Major Kuykendall of Greensboro is placed in command.

Governor Craig's orders were issued as the result of a request made by Judge Stacy of Wilmington and the sheriff of New Hanover county. Governor Craig ordered the adjutant general's office to supply whatever troops were considered necessary and the orders to the coast artillery were the result.

MORE DENTS IN LINES OF GERMANS ON TWO FRONTS

London.—General Haig's army gained several important successes. It captured further positions in the immensely strong position known as the Leipzig redoubt, while east of La Boisselle they captured German trenches on a front of nearly 2,000 yards to a depth of 500 yards. They also forced their way into the village of Orvillers after capturing 500 yards of the German front, while north of Fricourt they drove the enemy back.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS EPIDEMIO IN NORTH

Washington.—The Federal Public Health Service took a hand in the fight to end an epidemic of infantile paralysis in New York City and to prevent its spread elsewhere. Six government experts were ordered to New York to cooperate with state and city authorities and steps were taken to organize a Federal corps of surgeons and laboratory scientists to work out preventive measures.

"SON, I'M PROUD OF YOU"



(Copyright.)

MEXICAN CRISIS ENDS CARRANZA'S REPLY MILD

REPLY TO U. S. DEMANDS PAVES THE WAY FOR PEACEABLE SETTLEMENT.

All Hostile Attitude Relinquished. Trouble Ended Provided De Facto Government Does Its Part Toward Stopping Raids.

Washington.—Early resumption of friendly diplomatic conversations with the de facto government of Mexico to the end that peace and order may be restored in Northern Mexico and along the border is expected here to be the next step of the United States in its relation with its Southern neighbor.

The crisis precipitated by Villa's raid on Columbus, N. M., and culminating in the fight at Carrizal, Mexico, between American and Mexican troops, appeared to have been dissipated by an amicable note from General Carranza presented by his ambassador designate here.

This note proposes that the differences between the governments be settled by mediation or by direct negotiations. It is remarkable for its brevity, its restrained and friendly tone and for the absolute lack of any of the strong even insolent language which characterized the last two communications from the de facto government. It treats as a closed incident the exchanges of unfriendly communications which brought war almost within sight.

No formal comment on the note was obtainable from state department officials. A copy was forwarded to the White House immediately upon its receipt and President Wilson will determine the course to be pursued.

As a matter of general principle, the Washington government always has favored mediation of any dispute suitable for such procedure. There is every indication, however, that the present instance it will be deemed desirable to conduct forthcoming negotiations directly with the Carranza government. Members of the Latin-American diplomatic corps here are expected to make inquiry soon as to the attitude of the Washington government in view of the statement of the Mexican foreign office that it awaits only a decision here as to whether negotiations or direct negotiations would be preferable.

Indications were that the inquiries would be met with assurances that the two governments had reached the stage where they would not find it necessary to call upon the friendly services of their neighbor states.

FRENCH TAKE SIX MILES OF GERMAN SECOND LINE

Allies Claim 16,000 Prisoners and 60,000 Casualties—Russians Make Advance.

London.—The entire second position of the Germans south of the Somme, over an extent of approximately six miles, has fallen into the hands of the French, who also have captured the village of Hem, near the Northern extremity of their line, and have completed their conquest of Estrees.

The British line apparently has failed to advance, except "slightly in certain sectors," as the British war office puts it. None of the ground gained by the British has been lost, however, and the further statement of the Germans that the fighting all along the front was mostly in the nature of local struggles for the possession of strong points would seem to indicate that each side is devoting particular attention to the organization of its positions and strengthening of its hand for further attack on defense.

CARRANZA GENERAL IS KILLED IN BATTLE

Chihuahua, Mexico.—Gen. Ignacio Ramos was killed in a fierce and bloody battle that raged between a small force of de facto troops and a large band of Villa followers at Corral ranch, 15 miles southwest of Jimenez. Both sides suffered heavy losses. Rather than retire to Jimenez without carrying out his orders, which were not to return until he was able to report success, General Ramos fought in the attack and was killed.

CONTENTS OF THE NEW NOTE FURTHER LESSENS DIPLOMATIC TENSION.

If Carranza Really Wishes Peace He Will Be Met More Than Half Way By the Washington Government.

Washington.—General Carranza's reply to the two sharp notes from the Washington government made public with the approval of Eliseo Arredondo, Ambassador designate, indicated that it was of an unexpected conciliatory character.

The formal communication arrived by telegraph early Tuesday and only the fact that Fourth of July was celebrated by all government departments, prevented its immediate delivery.

Mr. Arredondo spent the day in the country and on his return declined to discuss his government's attitude as now officially stated.

Since the release of the American troops taken at Carrizal the question at issue between the Washington government and General Carranza has been narrowed to Mr. Wilson's desire for a formal declaration of intention toward the American expeditionary forces in Mexico.

A specific statement in the new note is still lacking. Only a close study of the reply will disclose whether it will be necessary to press General Carranza again to affirm or deny the hostile construction placed upon his orders that American troops be attacked if they moved in any direction except toward the border.

Without doubt the note has further lessened the diplomatic tension between the two governments already stripped of its immediately dangerous character by the release of the Carrizal prisoners. It is entirely possible, however, that American officials will not fully share the optimistic view of the Mexican embassy when the Carranza note has been studied.

One fact stood out clearly in the minds of officials familiar with President Wilson's desires and purposes. If General Carranza sincerely desires to find a way for peaceful settlement of the differences between the two governments he will be met more than half way. No proposal for immediate withdrawal of General Pershing's troops, however, would be entertained as a preliminary to a further exchange of views on the joint operations against bandits.

GERMANS REINFORCE LINE TO CONTEST BIG DRIVE

London.—Through the British official dispatches record little change in the situation on the British front, they show that the Germans have brought up strong reinforcements from other parts of their line and are stubbornly contesting every yard of the British advance.

Torrential rains hampered the offensive operations and the British action was confined mostly to consolidating the ground already won.

The French have captured two more villages and are on good roads to Peronne. But there is yet no decrease in the violence of the Germans in the Verdun region.

Dispatches from German war correspondents indicate the realization that the Central Powers are losing the initiative which their favorable position on the interior lines enabled them to hold throughout the war. Moreover, in commenting on the enormous resources in munitions and war material, they equally recognize that a profound change has occurred in the relations of the belligerents.

MANY SOUTHERN CITIES OBSERVE INDEPENDENCE DAY

Atlanta.—Preparedness and Americanization parades in many southern cities and the review of national guardsmen in several mobilization camps made up the most complete celebration of Independence Day in the southern states during recent years. Thousands marched in preparedness demonstrations in Atlanta. Mobile while New Orleans held an "Americanization" parade as a supplement to the preparedness parade.

GERMANS ATTACK BIG ALLIED LINE

VIOLENT COUNTER-OFFENSIVE RESULT OF STRENGTHENED FORCES.

CHANGES IN THE SITUATION

Both Ends of French Line Under Heavy Attacks.—Situation at Verdun Remains Quiet.—Tעותon Loss to Russians Total 500,000 Men.

London.—Violent counter-attacks by the Germans on almost the entire line of the French advance in the Somme region show a change in the situation from the earliest days of the Anglo-French offensive.

In the beginning the Germans concentrated their forces against the British, apparently considering the operations of the French to the South as of small significance. But the rapid progress of the French troops has had the effect of causing the German commanders to strengthen their defenses and forces along the line guarding Peronne and other important strategic points.

Both ends of the French line have been under heavy attacks, but the French, according to the official accounts, have been able to put them down without the Germans making any gains whatever. Meanwhile both French and British are undoubtedly making preparations for a repetition of the great bombardment which preceded the first impetuous rush.

While the situation in the Verdun region remains comparatively quiet, there are heavy bombardments on both sides of the Meuse. No advances are recorded by either French or Germans. The British official statement gives few details, merely remarking that "as a result of violent bomb fighting we made further progress at certain points in the main battle area."

The immensity of the Russian drive against the Austrians and Germans during the last month is indicated by unofficial reports from Petrograd, which say that the Austro-German losses in the endeavor to stay the advance of the General Brusiloff's armies total nearly 500,000 men, about half of whom are prisoners. Not less than 250 guns of various sizes and more than 700 machine guns and an immense quantity of other booty have been taken.

The Austrians admit a serious defeat west of Kolomea, where they were driven back nearly five miles.

U. S. ACCEPTS PROPOSALS OF DE FACTO GOVERNMENT

Secretary Lansing Gives Word to Arredondo After Conference With President Wilson.

Washington.—The de facto government of Mexico was formally notified through Eliseo Arredondo, ambassador designate, that the United States welcomed General Carranza's proposal to adjust all pending differences between the two governments by direct diplomatic negotiations.

Mr. Arredondo was informed of the American government's attitude in a conversation with Secretary Lansing after the latter had conferred with President Wilson.

Immediately after the cabinet meeting Secretary Lansing left for a month's vacation. Counselor Polk will act in his absence and meet Mr. Arredondo in the informal discussions at which a solution of the Mexican problems will be sought.

It was evident at the state department that officials believe a means of giving the de facto government material aid in restoring order throughout Mexico may be found soon. It is known that the pacific nature of the latest Mexican note is construed here as indicating that General Carranza besides being impressed by American military preparations has been deeply influenced by the pressure and argument brought to bear on him by friends in the United States. European diplomats in Mexico City and particularly by representatives of many of the Latin-American powers.

FIRE DESTROYS \$125,000 PROPERTY OF SEABOARD

Norfolk.—The Seaboard Air Line Railway coach shop and shed, as well as the 16 coaches destroyed in the fire will be rebuilt or replaced at once, officials announced. The loss, covered by insurance, totaled fully \$125,000.

Must Dissolve Trust.

Chicago.—Judge Landis entered the formal decree dissolving the Associated Bill Posters and Distributors of the United States and Canada.

VIRGINIA TROOPS ARRIVE AT BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS

Brownsville, Texas.—The First Regiment, Virginia National Guard, arrived here from Richmond, Va. Twelve hours later the Second Regiment arrived. The First Regiment came via the Seaboard Air Line and the Second via Southern Railway. The soldiers arrived in the pink of condition and immediately went into camp where they will await the call for more active service on the border or across the line in Mexico.